

Dizziness is a common side effect of pregabalin that may decrease with continued use. Instruct the patient to avoid driving while taking the medication.

### **Ataxia**

[A-taxi](#)

Ataxia is a lack of muscle coordination affecting speech, movement, and balance. It can be a side effect of pregabalin due to its impact on the central nervous system, which may disrupt normal neural signaling and motor control.

### **Somnolence (Fatigue)**

[Sleepy-guy](#)

Somnolence, characterized by constant fatigue, is a common side effect of pregabalin. After discontinuing this medication, symptoms of constant tiredness should disappear. Instruct the patient to avoid hazardous activity such as driving.

### **Weight Gain**

[Up-arrow Scale](#)

Pregabalin causes weight gain in a small percentage of patients. This medication may cause an increase of 7% or more in body weight in just a few months.

### **Angioedema**

[Angel-edamame](#)

Angioedema, a rapid swelling of the face, tongue, lips, throat, and larynx, is caused by hypersensitivity reactions. A small percentage of patients have reported allergic-type symptoms, including angioedema, while taking pregabalin. If symptoms occur, immediately contact the healthcare provider.

### **Rhabdomyolysis**

[Rabbit-muscle-lights](#)

Although rhabdomyolysis has not been clearly associated with pregabalin, the patient should be instructed to report muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness to the healthcare provider. Suspected symptoms of rhabdomyolysis warrant discontinuation of the drug.

## **Considerations**

### **Dependence**

[Dependence Ball-and-chain](#)

Since a small percentage of patients taking pregabalin experience euphoria, this medication has a risk of abuse and dependency in patients seeking pain relief. The medication is classified under Schedule V of the Drug Enforcement Agency's Controlled Substances Act.